This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method of diagnosing a matrix metalloproteinase-1 related melanoma cancer in a human patient comprising detecting in the matrix metalloproteinase-1 promoter sequence comprising SEQ ID NO:6 of ~~in~~ the patient a 5'-AAGAT-3' to 5'-AAGGAT-3' Ets transcription factor binding site single nucleotide polymorphism ~~in the matrix metalloproteinase-1 promoter sequence comprising SEQ ID NO:6~~ thereby diagnosing a matrix metalloproteinase-1 related melanoma cancer in the patient.

Claim 2 (currently amended): A method of prognosticating a matrix metalloproteinase-1 related melanoma cancer in a human patient suffering from a matrix metalloproteinase-1 related melanoma cancer comprising detecting in the matrix metalloproteinase-1 promoter sequence comprising SEQ ID NO:6 of ~~in~~ the patient a 5'-AAGAT-3' to 5'-AAGGAT-3' Ets transcription factor binding site single nucleotide polymorphism ~~in the matrix metalloproteinase-1 promoter sequence comprising SEQ ID NO:6~~ thereby prognosticating a matrix metalloproteinase-1 related melanoma cancer in the patient.

Claims 3-5 (canceled).

Claim 6 (new): A method for detecting overexpression of matrix metalloproteinase-1 in a cell comprising detecting in the matrix metalloproteinase-1 promoter sequence comprising SEQ ID NO:6 of a cell a 5'-AAGAT-3' to 5'-AAGGAT-3' Ets transcription factor binding site single nucleotide polymorphism wherein the presence of the polymorphism is indicative of matrix metalloproteinase-1 overexpression in the cell.

Claim 7 (new): A method for assessing the invasiveness of a tumor cell comprising detecting in the matrix metalloproteinase-1 promoter sequence comprising SEQ ID NO:6 of a tumor cell a 5'-AAGAT-3' to 5'-AAGGAT-3' Ets transcription factor binding site single nucleotide polymorphism wherein the presence of the polymorphism in the tumor cell is indicative of matrix metalloproteinase-1 overexpression and increased invasiveness of the tumor cell.